GREAT STATESMAN'S GAME RAGED DURING BUCHANAN'S TERM.

Gambling Lens of Joe Hall and Pendleton, Where a Man Could Win or Lose \$100,000 in a Night.

sound!

Askalon, in Boston Herald. Fare was King at the capital during James Buchanan's term. The most pretentious gambler of them all was Joe Hall, whose midnight suppers Lucullus would have made haste to envy, could he have tasted the canvasback duck, stuffed with hominy done brown, in butter, garnished with bacon from Accomac, fed on acorns. Silver goblets like "motley" were the only "wear" for champagne. There were no clubhouses, so called, in ante-bellum days in Washington. And here, up to the fall of Sumter, the South and North, no matter how acrid the day's debute in Congress, when the members met before Joe Hall's or George Pendelton's green-baize table, on Pennsylvania avenue, all on pleasure bent, they "let silence like a poultice fall and heal the blows" of political strife and

Joe Hall, who died very poor, in Baltimore during the war, was in the last generation the most munificent and most continuously successful "high-roller," among the "gamboliers" of America. His horses with gold-tipped harness were the cynosure of all eyes. In Philadelphia he ran a gambling house over Dr. McClellan's office on Walnut above Eleventh, north side, from 1856 till the war broke out. Here Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner of Pennsylvania, hobnobbed with James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and the handsome Ellis

forty years' full practice before the green

GEN. BURNETT AT FARO. sculptured stone dogs before the door) in Metropolitan Hotel, and this game was in full glory from 1856 to 1861. This spot was spired, author or editor, who gives us even the favorite clubhouse of Southern sport. | in the English version two distinct accounts ing gentlemen politicians, who set the pace of the deluge, creation and fall. In the may be described as a new kind of 'chest Hebrew and Greek texts traces of a third voice,' with an available compass of two Hall was immensely popular among the young politicians, for he was a very model

double card, or a case card, and it would go like current coin of the realm. I have Ward B. Burnett, of New York (who was the recipient of General Jackson's gold snuffbox, given by his will "to the bravest man"), when the "blear-eyed ond chapters of the book of Kings, and the would turn the silver box over and close the game for the night, generally sion of the beginning and rise of the same about 2 a. m., General Burnett would open "snap game" (the general becoming banker for the players), and putting up \$500 as the bank roll. We would play till the daylight did appear, and till the brave general or the other gamesters had lost ed

uages), was an habitue of Joe Hall's Washington game. Albert Pike once re-Rock, Ark., and practiced law, as a single fee in the great Cherokee land case, but most of this the poet-lawyer poured out, as a willing libation to the fickle goddess of fortune, at Joe Hall's and George Pendieton's faro room in Washington. There was only the most friendly rivalry between Hall and Pendleton; the latter was the real arbiter elegantiarum among the faro kings of this country. He was a Virginian and a cousin of "Gentleman" George, as George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, was called.

was a memorable one. A few nights be-Sergeant S. Prentiss, that brilliant and lovable Whig orator and member of Congress, a New Englander resident in Mississippi, and a life-time enemy of Jeff Davis, had first won \$40,000; then, in one night, with half a basket of champagne under his shirt, he kept on playing till the man behind the table, the dealer, had recouped the \$40,000, and had in his coat pocket deeds for four warehouses in Natchez, Miss., on the river, late the property of the magnificent Whig orator. That was Prentiss's last great game.

LAWYER, POET AND GAMBLER. General Albert Pike, who died at eighty- but fearfully." nve in Washington, at the Masonic Temple, was a man of great physical pulchritude, the soul of the wits of Buchanan's day, and even later on, and always wore empressment to his address. He might have posed to a painter for a Norse king. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was playing moderately at the same table, so was James A. Bayard, but these statesmen played chiefly for amusement, and I have kansas, and Senator Green, of Missouri, were possessed with the diabolical afflatus of the gambolier, and, like Wolcott, of Colorado, used to be before he married and gave hostages to society that he would behave himself, were always "plungers" at the faro table. This evening Pike was in royal feather. I heard him say, "I can win the stars from Heaven to-night." It was at Pendleton's game Pike found the original type of his "Fine old Arkansas gentleman" who played away his cotton crop at the fare banks in Washington and New Orleans every winter unless "the fly or some other d-d contingency" eat up his eotton fields before the staple got to marabout "the fine old Arkansas gentleman"and was much amused to see Senator Green parallel a bet of \$1,000 blue chips on "pot," as the space is called, between the 6, 7 and 8 spots. Green permitted his pile of "blue fish," so called, to remain on the table, till the \$1,000 had increased to \$4,000 in two turns. "I reckon I've got enough for one night," said the saturnine Missouri senator, cool as a cucumber, as he cashed in his chips and placed four erisp new \$1,000 bills in his inside pocket. "I can beat that, I think," said the author of "The Hymn to the Geds," as Albert Pike laid down a \$1,000 bill between the six, seven and eight-spot. (This was only permitted to favorite players, usually chips must be bought before the gambler called his "turn"). The canaille had to buy chips, a fish blue or white-white \$1. blue \$5, yellow \$25; but a statesman or poet, then as now, has privileges.

General Pike, with the utmost nonchalance, laid his \$1,000 bill down in the "pot." Everybody stopped playing-as it was plainly a game of "make or break" between the gambler at the box and the gentleman gambler at the table. Pike, six feet two inches tall; in the very prime of an adventurous manhood, looked like a Greek god. His aplomb was magnificent. Achilles could not match him. Not a word escaped anybody's lips. The silence could have been cut with one of Herder's carving knives. The six-spot showed up first. "Pay in cash," said Pike. Pike was \$2,000 to the good. A \$1,000 bill was placed on the bet. Pike had won. "It all goes," said Pike,

ticular tiger, hopefully and sadly smiling, The seven spot shaved tts face. "Pike wins," shouted Green. Two thousand dol-lars in bills were added to the pile on the table. There is \$4,000 there now.

WON \$32,000 ON A TURN, er pulled a card. An eight-spot shaved its | inventors. There are some typewriters that face-Pike had won \$8,000. "A pleasant rattle and thump in a way to drown the call," said the dealer-four cards left in the by half a dozen such machines operated

FARO AT WASHINGTON box, and the winner, if he guessed the 'I call it six-eight for \$3,000," said Pike, without changing a muscle. The cards appearing were six-eight, the six-spot first, to make them as light and compact as pos-The dealer rose to his feet at a nod from

Pendleton, and the king pin of the faro game sat down and gave Albert Pike his check then and there for \$32,000. And this is said to be the largest "call" ever made in the city of Washington, I never heard of a "call" for a greater sum. It is needless to add there resulted a haleyon and vociferous night, and there were vacant seats at the morning hour in

The war demoralized a good many professions, and the "son of the gambolier" dld not escape. Pendleton died rich, but left his entire fortune to his valet, who lives to enjoy it yet. Joe Hall was supported till he died in Baltimore by the generous largess of his old proteges Henry Cleveland, a gambler of national name and fame, who left \$150,000 to his wife in Cape May county, played a fare duel in Pendleton's house in 1853 with Pettibone, the great Tennessee gamtler, and paid the \$100,000 he lost in one night in money before he left Pendle-

ten's palatial lair. They are gone, all gone, the old familiar faces! President Arthur, always a gentleman, thought with Burke, that "vice in osing all its evil loses half its grossness," banished the faro dealers across the Potomac, where they remain even unto this day, bringing down the so-called falsetto to and only furtive games of congressional within a few notes of the bottom of the tal. And the only relics of the ancient this low pitch to gradually strengthen and regime of the faro kings in Washington | develop it until it acquires all the robustestate dealer, and "Coal" Martin, who has the voice may be said to be entirely trans-had many hairbreadth 'scapes, suave and formed. The old 'chest voice' is discarded,

# ABOUT THE BIBLE. Lyman Abbott Gives His View of It

as a Whole.

Philadelphia Times. eight and a half centuries, lead to but one ly, in the perfect ease with which it can conclusion, that righteousness is wisdom be carried to its upper limit." and wickedness is folly, and universally | Mr. Palmer then proceeds to describe his that wisdom is righteousness and folly

With these words Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott gressive thought, were present.

it, trying to make another winning from the | you know the result of my study. In look- to be of any practical use, I found it, as habitue of Joe Hall's saw that pression received by the keen observer is better than a whisper. On this weak and bets, without losing one, and works, extending over fourteen centuries of octave and arpeggio exercise luck was so phenomenal that he time and containing elements of tradition, had never witnesed anything like it in the law, history, romance, epic and lyric diligent practice a very remarkable increase ing conditions of adversity and prosperity.

author are to be found, and a third version do Tennyson's versions of the ancient tra-ditions of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. In the latter instance the author has embellished and glorified pared for all comers, and betters up to \$50,- the stories so that they now shine perhaps with a borrowed glory as among the most beautiful legends of the unknown world. So we suppose that some inspired prophet of God rewrote the traditions and legends of His people, and in so doing allowed the

> through and permeate his work.' "The ancient historian who wrote the hisbook of Chronicles, may both be compared to the more modern historian, Prude, who, the statements of old

writers and possibly of legendary traditions, which had gained full credence in kings. Gen. Albert Pike, the Arkansas | the minds of the people among whom he poet (whose "Hymns to the Gods," first lived. And yet Prude is considered the published in Blackwood's Magazine in Ed-most reliable of historians. Thus, to my nburgh, were translated into a dozen lan- mind, did the ancient patriarch of Israel cull from the works of those who preceded ceived \$1,000,000 when he lived at Little been handed down by their forefathers. them and from the traditions which had those versions of the beginning of the world and of the beginning of nations which seemed to them most reliable. And in so doing, inspired or uninspired, they did their

best and with what result? "The Bible of to-day is the greatest and noblest work in the literature of the world. And by analyzing it we do not lose the divine inspiration with which it is permeated, but studying it in all its aspects we are led to believe in it as the history of the true God's dealings with His world and with His people.

The beauty, the pureness, the oneness of ties which it comprehends, and the many away when looked on with the righteous incomplete. God dwells in man, and the nearer we get to the thoughts of men who exbecomes our conception of the great God, whose book we have to-night discussed reverently but intellectually; scientifically

### MANY KINDS OF TYPEWRITERS. Requirements That Make a Demand for Various Writing Machines.

all the typewriter manufacturers who have sprung up in the last five years?" was asked of an enterprising dealer in typewriters recently; and the query is one that puzzles many. It is plain that a large numer of them have succeded, and their machines are in use by hundreds to-day. known Thad Stevens to go away with \$1,400 | There are typewriters whose mechanism is very simple and there are those whose mechanism is very complex. Five minutes' aspection of some machines is sufficient to obtain a fair working knowledge of them, while to understand all the inns and outs of others would require weeks for a beginner. It is doubtful if any other machine has been so rapidly developed in the last twenty-five years, and a study of the various typewriters of to-day is interesting. Although it is said that the first typewriter was invented in the year 1714, the machine's evolution prior to the year 1866 was very very slow and was attended with great perplexity on the part of inventors.

It is easy to understand that there should be a demand for typewriters of different grades and prices, but the fact that there are perhaps a dozen machines which seem ket. Pike came in humming his own song to cause wonder that there should be room for all of them. It needs but little investigation, however, to see that each machine is a favorite with one operator or another, and its owner, like the owner of a bicycle, usually regards his machine as the best in the market. In conversation recently with an expert typewriter operator a Sun reporter learned some interesting facts about the fancies and peculiarities of the men and women who do typewriting, which serve to explain the call for typewriters of all sorts for almost every class of work. "It is a conundrum to most people," served the operator, "why one style of typewriter, if it is really serviceable, shouldn't be as acceptable to all operators as another; but the reason is very clear. In the first place, no two operators write alike. That is because no two are of exactly the same temperament. One may depress the keys with a slow and even touch, another may be quick and jerky, while a third may be clumsy and inclined to strike the keys with force and irregularity. The expert operator always cultivates a quick and mathematical fingering of the keyboard, and, naturally, chooses a machine that is capable of fine adjustment and very rapid movement. A slow operator, or one who cares more for the appearance of his work than for the speed with which it is done, usually selects a typewriter that looks to be strong and durable and unlikely to get out of order. The nervous operator wants a machine that will respond to his touch; it must never 'stick,' or 'clog up.' nor the type refuse to strike, and it must require the least possible attention. "A recent step in the manufacturing of tovewriters is the introduction of ball bearings. These are applied to the type bars and to the carriage and are supposed to prevent wear and friction of these parts, thereby insuring better alignment and increased durability. The question of align, ment is one that has always been foremost

that promise the best results in this regard

have had the quickest sale. The matter or sound has also riveted the attention of the

freight train. Weight, size, and gener appearance also influence a typewriter's acceptability, and the tendency seems to be

# A VOCAL DISCOVERY.

Mr. Palmer's Experiments in Developing the Falsetto Voice.

Literary Digest. If the conclusions announced by E. Davidson Palmer, an English vocalist, after five or six years of experimenting with the so-called falsetto voice, are confirmed, there is a revolution near at hand in the development of the male voice. These conclusions are, he says, of so startling a nature and so utterly at variance with all that is taught on the subject that, though he reached them by reason of his own personal experience long before his experiments upon others began, yet he felt the hopelessness of announcing them until he had fully fortified himself with confirmatory evidence. This evidence he thinks he | \$18 now has, and he gives it to the public in the Nineteenth Century (February.) These | 23 conclusions are stated by him at the out-

"The result of these experiments was such as to fully confirm me in the views | 33 which I had long entertained, by the establishment of the remarkable fact that by poker lurk now around the hotels and first- vocal compass, and by exercising it freclass boarding houses, at the nation's capi- quently and persistently, it is possible at are George Parker, amiable and obese, who | ness of the ordinary 'chest voice.' When is now (a gambler no more) a reputable real | this process of development is completed, robust, and who is yet suspected of taking | and in the place of the two registers of an occasional shy at poker with Senator | which the voice formerly consisted there Wolcott or Senator Pettigrew, of Dakota. | is now only one register, which extends is now only one register, which extends 28 from one extremity of the voice to the other. This new voice, while as regards | 33 strength and volume of tone it bears a great resemblance to the discarded 'chest voice,' for which it may easily be mistaken, differs from it in three important particulars: Firstly, in the peculiar beauty and "The combined teachings of the book of sweetness of its quality; secondly, in its Proverbs, containing the coined wisdom of exceptionally extended compass, and, third-

experiments. Here is one of them: "One of the voices with which I was most successful was that of a young man, of greeted the large audience which assembled in Horticultural Hall, Broad and Lo- when he came to me, had already had some cust streets, last evening to listen to the little training. His voice, which was tenor, first of a series of five lectures on the consisted of the two registers commonly Bible which he will deliver in this city. known as 'chest voice' and falsetto. The Every denomination was represented, and 'break' between these two registers was prominent members of almost every church in the city, who had been attracted by the ducing the upper notes of the 'chest' regspeaker's reputation for forceful and pro- ister was unmistakable. He had been taught to exercise the 'chest voice' and let & before, introduced by Mr. Whitney, an accomplished member of Congress, from Delcomplished member of Congress from Delcomp ing at this book from the point of view | was to be expected, exceedingly weak and which I have taken the first important im- 'breathy.' Below that point it was little that it is not a book but a library, a li- breathy voice he now began to work unbrary of sixty-six separate and distinct der my directions, by means principally of poetry, of the drama, and, most important of strength was observable in all the notes of all, it contains the religious teachings as far down as the G just mentioned. These and beliefs of a great nation, practiced and | notes had lost their falsetto character, and adhered to by its people in all the vary- had begun to sound like 'chest' notes. In a few more months the improvement had "In many instances the first seventeen extended itself to the lower notes, as far books of the Bible are but the prehistoric | as the low D. Thus the development protraditions of a world combined and con- cess went on until, in less than a year, the densed by some unknown, inspired or unin- transformation was complete. The old octaves and a fourth, extending from the visible. To my mind the first books of this strong and of good quality, and every note library bear the same relation to truth as produced in exactly the same way as the so-called falsetto.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS. Situation Quietly Shaping Itself for General Improvement.

United States Investor. The best feature of the business situation to-day is that nobody is trying to boom glory of a great and good soul to shine things. In fact, parties who have been holding on to commodities for months in anticipation of higher prices have recently been letting them go, although the outlook for firmer quotations has perhaps not been brighter for a very long time than it is at the present moment. It can scarcely be doubted that a new tariff measure will be tion, of such an event, higher prices might reasonably be looked for in many com modities, for a time at least. The fact that a large number of persons who have been taking this view of the situation are now disposed to let their goods go at the current market quotations is an indication that the speculative it is mas been in con-

siderable measure allayed. We do not know when a more conservative spirit has governed the business community. The cause is probably to be found ufacturers that there's many a slip betwixt garding whose soundness theoretically there could be no question have come to grief that the most astute of our business men are modest in their plans for the future. It is from such a state of affairs as this that industrial activity is most likely to spring. Good times are almost certain to come upon us like a thief in the night. Nature looks after such matters, and the most that man can do is to throw no obstacles in her way. Human attempts to make business active almost invariably result in producing the opposite of the

For some weeks past we have been o

try from getting on its feet again. To-day there is a noteworthy willingness to let things take their course. This may spring more or less from despair, or it may find its origin in a growing wisdom on the part of the people of the United States. From whatever cause, the result is certain to be improvement in business. The improveat an equal pace. We have a noteworthy instance of this fact in the woolen manufacturing industry. A few large manufacturers with abundant means have recently bought at abnormally low prices enough wool to last them six months or a year, they being practically the only buyers in the market. The result is likely to be that when the other people come in to buy prices will be higher. The big mills, having the cheapest raw material, will be in a position to make the lowest prices and to obtain an abnormally large percentage of the orders for the finished product, However, the improvement in the condition of one class is bound to be followed by improvement in another. The present season, in many lines of goods, is a poor one, but we shall be somewhat surprised if the continued abstention from buying on the part of the people generally does not come to an end in the not remote future. The working off of old stocks has been going on so long that it is not hazarding son is witnessing the conclusion of our misery. This, of course, is uttered with the proviso that Congress conducts itself with a modicum of good sense and refrains from utterances calculated to destroy confidence.

# Became a Brother to Her.

to him and he had taken her at her word. At first he appeared to be somewhat heartbroken, but later a change seemed to "After all," he said, "perhaps I do really want a sister more than I do a wife. If

"Would I speak as I do if I did not have a great and true affection for you? It is merely that the affection is that of a sister rather than a sweetheart, but the de-'Yes, yes," he broke in; "you are right. I have been a long time away from home. and I do need a sister. Hereafter I shall regard you as one, and treat you accord-

"If you will really and truly live up to that idea," she said delightedly, for a girl is always glad when her pathway is smoothed in affairs of this kind, "it will be a great gratification to me, for nothing would please me more than to do all I can to make your life a happy and a pleasant

And he did. The next day she received a package of underclothing in a rather bad state of repair, accompanied by the following note: "Dear Sis-My washerwoman has been particularly disastrous in her handling of my clothes this week. Be a good girl and fix them up for me. Your devoted brother,

She was so mad that she decided to ignore him, but she couldn't. The next time he saw her he sung out that every one in the block could hear him: "Oh, sis, I've got an old pair of socks that want to add to that pile I sent you." Then he also treated her in a most contemptuous way whenever they were thrown together in the presence of others, once or

twice failing to introduce friends that he should have introduced by all the rules of And so it happened that he got the following a week or so later: "Dear Bob-I never had a brother before and I don't want one again. I'd rather

have a sweetheart any time.

Naturally she got the sweetheart.

Haman none non the non-the no-the non-the no-the non-the no-the A : NOTICEABLE : PC

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THE KING OF SIAM'S TRAVELS. How He Will Visit England and How Queen Victoria Will Entertain Him.

The King of Siam, his Majesty Chulalongkorn I, intends visiting England during the coming summer-not, as has been stated, in connection with the record reign celebration, for which he wil! hardly be in time, but for an extended stay. At the first blush this visit would appear to be an inmese to repulse the coquettish advances of the French in favor of the solid advantages of English friendship.

A Daily Mail reporter, who had an inter-view with an official yesterday, learned, however, that the coming visit does not altogether imply this, because the King of Siam is coming to England after a tour of Europe, in which his Majesty will pay his respects to France by calling at Paris before crossing the channel. The King will make the voyage in his yacht, the Maha Chakri, a vessel of 2,500 tons, constructed for him at Leith by

Messrs. Ramage & Ferguson nearly four vessel carries six 4.7-inch guns, and about a dozen small, quick-firing guns. She will be commanded and navigated by two English naval officers, Captain Cumming and Lieutenant Sanders, who have been lent by the admiralty for the purpose. The services of Lieutenant Walsh, late R. N., have also been secured for the trip. On his arrival in this country the King will be received by the Queen at Windsor or Osborne. The royal yacht will make her first call at Venice. His Majesty, after a short stay in the city of gondolas, will travel through Italy and Switzerland, and then proceed to

Russia. It is intended that the tour shall be sufficiently comprehensive to allow of visits to the principal places of interest in Sweden and Denmark, and possibly a short call in Belgium, before arriving in Paris. The itinerary of the journey has been arranged with a view to arriving in England in the latter end of July or the first week in August. It is proposed, it is understood, to have the royal yacht come from Venice to Havre, so that the passage of the channel will be made on her, the vessel coming up to a special anchorage in the

The visit of the King of Siam to England will be an especially popular one for two reasons. In the first place his Majesty, who is a man of about forty-five years, is cultured monarch and a munificent patron of the arts, science and letters, although he did not have the advantage of an English tour in his youth, as has been stated. Secondly, Siam is, in some respects, almost as English as if it were a British colony. More English is spoken there than any other foreign language, and most of the trade is in the hands of Englishmen. England and Englishmen are looked up to an respected in Siam, and flattered by proof of sincere admiration-imitation. Majesty reads English well, speaks it little, and understands it perfectly. For many years past he has sent numbers of relatives and friends to this country, as students, and all have done extremely well. Members of the Siamese royal family have been educated at Harrow, at Oxford and

One of his Majesty's nephews is now being educated at Woolwich as a cadet in the Royal Military Academy there. And one of the King's own sons is preparing for the

navy at the Greenwich school and will be admitted to the British navy when he is fit for it. This prince has already earned distinction and British affection by his deeds on the football field. As an instance of how apt the Siamese are at adapting themselves | &) to our civilization, one of the students sent over by his Majesty and put on board the Conway, the training ship at Liverpool, not only became the captain of the crew's football team, but absolutely won the hearts of all who competed against him, under the Marquis of Queensberry rules, for his devotion to science. He afterward did good service on the Centurion and the Imperieuse in the China squadron. King Chulalongkorn, who is coming to England to familiarize himself with British customs, will reside in the neighborhood of London and will probably remain in this

# Natural Philosophy.

country about a year.

New York Journal. "Papa," asked Bobby, "what is natura "My son," began papa, as he leaned back n his chair and looked wise, "I am glad to hear you ask such sensible questions. Natural philosophy is the science of cause and reason. You see this little stick? Well, I will toss it up and there! down it comes. Now, you know that it ascended in the air and dropped to the floor, but you don't know why it-"Did natural philosophy cause it to

gravitation that causes all bodies to-"
"Did natural philosophy make it go up?" "No, n-not exactly. That was force transmitted to it by my hand, and-"Did natural philosophy cause it to bound when it struck the floor?" "No, n-not exactly. That was the elasticity of the wood which-"Did natural philosophy cause it to make noise when it struck the floor?" "No, n-not exactly. That was the vibra-

"No er-n-not exactly. It is the law of

"Papa, what is natural philosophy?"
"Bobby, don't bother me with your silly questions, if I hear another word out of you I'll give you some of it with my clip-Such is life.

Natural Drift.

"What on earth is ever to become of you, Wallie?" cried the boy's father, wrathfully, "You are never satisfied with anything." "Oh, I guess I'll be a mugwump," said

them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Postoffice address. Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D. , 4 Cedar St., New York

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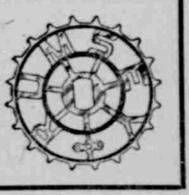
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